

# THE BOSTON MORNING POST.

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WEDNESDAY

MORNING, DECEMBER 16, 1835.

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## DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,

**MARTIN VAN BUREN.**

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

**RICHARD M. JOHNSON.**

## TREASURY REPORT.

*Extracts from the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, on the Finances.*

CONTINUED FROM YESTERDAY'S POST.

**IV.—Explanations of the estimates for 1836, with some suggestions on the probable changes till 1842.**

The basis on which the above estimates rest, will now be exhibited and explained.

In the peculiar condition of the country at this time, without any debt to absorb our surplus receipts, and amidst the great changes, which have recently happened, and will probably continue to happen, in our whole revenue and expenditures, till after the essential alterations made by existing laws shall cease in 1842, this Department feels bound to enter more into detail than usual concerning the grounds of its estimates, and to disclose more fully every material consideration which has led it to the results presented. Congress will thus be better enabled to judge of their accuracy and to correct any unintentional errors. For convenience in reference, a tabular statement is annexed which presents separately for 1833, 1834, and 1835, so far as the last is ascertained, the general estimates in one column, the actual appropriations in another, and the expenditures in a third. To these are added, in other columns, the whole revenue, with the exports and imports for each of those years. For a similar reason the Register has been requested to have the detailed estimates for 1836 prepared with a second column, showing against each the actual appropriation in 1835 towards a like object.

*Explanation of the estimates of receipts from Customs.*

In respect to the estimated receipts in the Treasury for 1836, so far as derived from customs, they have been computed on an importation of foreign merchandise, expected to be near the average of the last three years; but much less than the importation of the year ending in September, 1835.

Under our present system of revenue, derived usually in the ratio of 3-4 to 6-7 from customs, the amount of imports have a very important bearing on our whole receipts. The amount of exports is likewise material, as in some degree influencing the imports, and in the present condition of the country throwing much light on its great agricultural prosperity, and furnishing with the others, highly useful indications concerning the extent and increase of our foreign commerce.

The imports during the year ending September 30th, 1835, are ascertained and estimated at \$151,030,268.

They show, compared with the preceding year, an increase of \$24,509,036. Those during the three past years have on an average been about \$128,599,670.

The exports during the past year are ascertained and estimated at \$118,955,239; of these \$98,531,026 were in domestic, and \$20,424,213 in foreign products. Compared with the preceding year they exhibit an increase of \$14,618,266.

As some evidence, that our estimates of the whole importations the ensuing year are founded on correct data, it appears from a document annexed giving their amount from 1790, that they have constantly and sometimes largely fluctuated between particular years, though comparing most terms of a few consecutive years with former ones they have generally increased. Thus the whole imports during the five years prior to 1835 exceeded those of any former period of similar length by nearly fifty millions, except on one occasion, almost thirty years since, when they approached near, and another, about twenty years since, when they exceeded their recent amount; in consequence, at the former period, of our extraordinary share in the carrying trade, and at the latter, one of the large demands to supply the deprivations, which had been caused by war, and to meet the increased calls of numerous new commercial enterprises, fostered by returning peace. But the very fact of our recent importations having been so large, is one of the causes why a considerable diminution in the whole amount in 1836, is anticipated. Some further causes will hereafter be specified, in connection with other considerations, which, it is believed, will tend to produce the same conviction. When we proceed to examine the free or dutiable character, rather than the amount of our imports during only a few years past, with a view to estimate more critically the revenue which will probably be received from them in 1836, and to form some general conjectures upon the subject thence forward to 1842, it is a fact, deserving careful notice, that while the whole amount of imports has for some years been increasing, that portion paying duties has greatly diminished, and at the same time, the portion exported and entitled to drawback, has not diminished in a similar ratio.

A statement is subjoined, which furnishes important details on this point since the late great changes in the tariff.

The general results from them are, that while the importations paying duties have fallen off in 1833 about eleven millions, and in 1834 about seventeen millions more, and the free goods increased in even larger proportions, the exportation of dutiable articles has fallen off in the corresponding years only about six and two millions, leaving the actual consumption in the United States of such foreign merchandise as pays duties at little more than one-third of our whole imports, and quite twenty millions less than in 1832. This computation as to the consumption is made on the probable hypothesis, that the stock of such merchandise on hand remained about the same at the close of each year, which, though not correct in some single years, on account of wars and various vibrations in trade, would in any series of a few years be near the truth. The importations, however, in 1835, and especially in the last quarter, as they have been unprecedently large, exceeding, it is computed, in that alone, more than fifty-three millions, and mostly not yet consumed, may be thought to constitute some exception to the above rule; and hence, coupled with the fact that the returns are still incomplete, and depend in part on estimates, their amount and character have not been introduced into this comparison. But they are inserted in the table, as far as ascertainable, and if considered without any unusual limitations or deductions, would show a great fluctuation in the consumption, both of all foreign merchandise and of that which is not free.

The rate of duty has in many articles been so essentially reduced, or entirely removed, as to lessen the whole receipts from customs over twenty-four

millions in the last two years, and produce most of the above differences in the character of our imports. With a view to enable Congress to form a just estimate of the probable receipts from customs the ensuing year, there should be made to any changes occasioned by the above causes, such additions and diminutions for the past and the future as are required by the difference, which often happens between the amount of duties accruing and the amount actually received in any particular year.

In some instances this difference happens by large changes in the amount of bounties paid or duties refunded; or, as in 1833, by the substitution of cash duties for credits, and by giving short instead of longer credits, and in others, by the bonds due after the commencement of some years, as in 1834, having been larger in amount than in 1835, some having been given for duties on certain articles, which afterwards became free, and others having been given for more duties on the same kind and amount of articles before the biennial reduction took effect, than they were subject to afterwards. Without new legislation, however, none of these circumstances, except the last one, can operate much hereafter till 1842; and the effect of that will generally not exceed a quarter of a million of dollars, and is a gain to be felt not till 1837. Another difference arises sometimes from larger collections of old debts due for customs, as when in 1835, but not anticipated in 1836, nearly one quarter of a million has been collected on a single claim, originating as long as ten years ago, independent of many smaller collections on still older claims. The only remaining difference of much importance in our receipts from customs the ensuing year, compared with the last one, will probably result from the biennial reduction in duties of nearly a million of dollars, which the existing laws provide shall take place after the close of the present month. This reduction of duties might, under some circumstances, be chiefly obviated by an increased importation and consumption of foreign merchandise. But it has been already stated, that the whole importations were of late so unusually large, as with other causes hereafter explained, not only to forbid any reasonable expectation of their increase in 1836, but to render a reduction probable; and, it is further believed, a careful inquiry will show, that the consumption of all kinds of foreign merchandise in the United States has generally enlarged in a smaller ratio than is supposed by many, and especially that the use of such as pay duties, which is the cardinal test of our receipts from customs, will rather lessen than increase in 1836, and be not materially enlarged till after 1842. By the table before referred to, which is the most accurate the records of the Treasury enable me to prepare, it will be seen what our consumption of foreign merchandise of all kinds has been during each of the last forty-five years. By comparing, not single years with others, but a series of three years, as for instance, 1792, '93, and '94, with other similar series after intervals of ten years, and paying less regard to the first and third series, as the former post on customs and the latter on valuation at the time, and the latter being in a period of war, is too irregular for a guide, it appears that the average increase of consumption of all foreign merchandise has been not three per cent annually in the last thirty years, and has been not equal to the increase of our population during the same period over one and a half per cent. While the increase of the latter has also been very uniform, varying between every census, and for the whole time very steadily between four and a half and five per cent. that of the former has fluctuated largely, rising under the great impulse given to credit, industry, and enterprise, by the adoption of our Constitution, to near seven per cent. yearly, during most of the first ten years, and then falling to only about one per cent. the next twenty years. After that, by one of those customary tides in trade which almost periodically occur soon after checks to overtrading, an exhaustion of old stocks of goods, and enlarged means to purchase, from abundant crops, their high prices, or any other cause, the rate of increase in consumption rose again; and by reason of so many free goods, and especially the unprecedented imports of specie in 1833 and 1834, amounted, on an average, during the last ten years, to four per cent. annually. Deduct, however, that excess of specie alone, and the increase would not much exceed three per cent. on the consumption of all kinds of foreign merchandise; while on that of such merchandise as pay duties, there has, as before detailed, been a great decrease; and there is no likelihood of much permanent increase, till the whole importations shall be greatly augmented or the tariff be again extended to a larger list of articles. By the customary reflux of that tide from opposite causes, and the greater substitution of some kinds of domestic products, it is believed that the above rate of increase as to all foreign articles, will again soon decline, and probably remain much below that of our population, until new legislation, or the essential alterations now going on in the tariff, shall materially enlarge the amount of goods paying a low duty.

Thus the whole imports during the five years prior to 1835 exceeded those of any former period of similar length by nearly fifty millions, except on one occasion, almost thirty years since, when they approached near, and another, about twenty years since, when they exceeded their recent amount; in consequence, at the former period, of our extraordinary share in the carrying trade, and at the latter, one of the large demands to supply the deprivations, which had been caused by war, and to meet the increased calls of numerous new commercial enterprises, fostered by returning peace. But the very fact of our recent importations having been so large, is one of the causes why a considerable diminution in the whole amount in 1836, is anticipated. Some further causes will hereafter be specified, in connection with other considerations, which, it is believed, will tend to produce the same conviction. When we proceed to examine the free or dutiable character, rather than the amount of our imports during only a few years past, with a view to estimate more critically the revenue which will probably be received from them in 1836, and to form some general conjectures upon the subject thence forward to 1842, it is a fact, deserving careful notice, that while the whole amount of imports has for some years been increasing, that portion paying duties has greatly diminished, and at the same time, the portion exported and entitled to drawback, has not diminished in a similar ratio.

A statement is subjoined, which furnishes important details on this point since the late great changes in the tariff.

The general results from them are, that while the importations paying duties have fallen off in 1833 about eleven millions, and in 1834 about seventeen millions more, and the free goods increased in even larger proportions, the exportation of dutiable articles has fallen off in the corresponding years only about six and two millions, leaving the actual consumption in the United States of such foreign merchandise as pays duties at little more than one-third of our whole imports, and quite twenty millions less than in 1832. This computation as to the consumption is made on the probable hypothesis, that the stock of such merchandise on hand remained about the same at the close of each year, which, though not correct in some single years, on account of wars and various vibrations in trade, would in any series of a few years be near the truth. The importations, however, in 1835, and especially in the last quarter, as they have been unprecedently large, exceeding, it is computed, in that alone, more than fifty-three millions, and mostly not yet consumed, may be thought to constitute some exception to the above rule; and hence, coupled with the fact that the returns are still incomplete, and depend in part on estimates, their amount and character have not been introduced into this comparison. But they are inserted in the table, as far as ascertainable, and if considered without any unusual limitations or deductions, would show a great fluctuation in the consumption, both of all foreign merchandise and of that which is not free.

The rate of duty has in many articles been so essentially reduced, or entirely removed, as to lessen the whole receipts from customs over twenty-four

articles has, without doubt, diminished more in value than in quantity.

But the difficulties before mentioned have prevented any further exhibit, coupled with the circumstance, that, in respect to the amount of duties, the inquiry now most pertinent and material, the result, in the present state of the tariff, would be much less important than some might at first imagine, as it would be wholly unaltered in all cases of specific rates of duty, whether the values or the quantities detailed in the statements, and equally unaltered in over half of all the foreign goods now imported, they being at present free, and the rate of increase in their consumption by additions to our population, or other causes, having no influence whatever on the revenue.

Hence, in looking to the future, it is essential to notice that, if the increase in consumption of all foreign goods should continue to be on an average till 1842, as large as during the last thirty years, it would only add yearly about one and one-quarter millions to the imports of goods which are now dutiable, and on which the average revenue would not probably exceed two hundred and fifty thousand dollars per annum. But, it is presumed that the increasing substitution in our importations for consumption, of free for dutiable goods, when the former will answer the desired purposes of the community, will, on account of their comparative cheapness, make the free rather than the dutiable goods usually increase, and be frequently in a ratio quite large enough to counteract or neutralize the effects of any tendency to augment the revenue by an increased consumption of all kinds of foreign goods.

The commercial returns for 1835 were not received so as to be used in any of the above computations; but, so far as now ascertained and estimated, they are given in the table, and furnish another illustration of the fluctuating character of our foreign trade, and the uncertainty of any statements founded on it, which do not extend to comparisons of various and distant periods of time.

The exports of domestic produce the ensuing year will, as before remarked, exert some influence on the amount of importations, and hence on the revenue from customs. But the effect of those exports on our importations for immediate consumption, including all but specie, and other articles to be again exported, will in reality always be less than is sometimes supposed; provided the domestic supplies of similar articles should, as of late years, continue rapidly to increase, and should prove to be equal in quality, and not higher in price, than similar ones imported from foreign nations. In that event, though the ability of the people to buy foreign goods will fortunately be greater, where the exports are large, yet the permanent return from abroad will generally be more in money to be expended at home, and less in goods to be consumed. But the diversity of opinion which exists, concerning some of these considerations, has led me to submit the document annexed.

From this it appears that our whole exports, of every kind, in the last five years, including the same for 1835, have not exceeded those, during a similar term, from 1803 to 1807 inclusive, but about forty millions, and being an excess no larger than at most intervening periods, while an extraordinary increase has taken place in our exports of domestic products, exceeding in value those during that term more than one hundred and fifty millions, and being quite double the excess at most intervening periods. Indeed, it will be seen that they have been almost a hundred per cent. larger than they were in any similar term of years previous to 1816, and have exceeded those during such a term only ten years ago, by about three hundred and thirty millions of acres would alone be enough in quantity, at even the rate of the recent large sales, to continue, for a considerable time, to yield an important share of revenue, it must be remembered, that the demand for it will be limited to Pier and Centre Table Tops, which will be deemed waste and water; and probably half of it, as well as much of that which lies west of the present States and Territories, will be sold for cultivation till our population reaches an amount and density which will probably require ages to effect. In illustration of some of these views, it is a remarkable fact, that, of the whole quantity of land surveyed and offered at public sale, from 1789 to 1834, being about one hundred and twenty-two millions of acres, not one-third of it has been sold for any purpose whatever; and that the whole receipts, being little under fifty millions of dollars, from the whole sales of public lands during that period, have furnished only a small amount, not exceeding three or four millions of net revenue, beyond the whole cost, in various ways, attending their purchase and management.

But a considerable net revenue from them, hereafter, if neither given away nor divided, can with safety be expected, and they would then tend to furnish that relief under the common burdens, and that aid towards the common and legitimate objects of the Union, which were intended to be promoted by their original cession to the General Government. The present rate of increase in our population engaged in agricultural pursuits, will not, it is presumed, for six or seven years, create a regular annual demand for immediate cultivation of over one million of acres of the public lands; and it is calculated that from two to four millions more will be bought yearly for investment of capital and re-sale.

The estimate for that time proceeds on the probable presumption that no very large portion of our old cultivated lands will be wholly abandoned, and that the new lands annually put into cultivation in the whole Union, have been, and will be to the amount of quite one-half those bought by the actual settlers, not directly of the United States, but of the several States, or individual owners. As the wild lands owned by several of the States, and by companies or individuals, whether belonging to them through gift, sale, or otherwise, from either former Governments or the United States, shall increase or diminish in quantity and price, the new sales by the United States are likely to be less or more, and the above proportions to become by those as well as by numerous other circumstances somewhat affected.

The whole sales of public lands for speculation and investment, as well as for immediate cultivation will, therefore, from various causes, some of which have already been specified, probably fluctuate between two and five millions of acres, producing from three to six millions of dollars a year till 1842, and indeed not often exceeding the maximum till most of the rich soils are gone.

On the whole, then, as the biennial reduction in those duties which exceed twenty per cent., takes place on the 31st instant, and will amount to one million of dollars, as in the ensuing year, the whole importations will, by the estimates, be less, and the consumption of foreign articles paying duties is for that and other reasons not likely to increase, it results, from these and some circumstances before mentioned, that the whole amount of revenue which will be received from imports during the year 1836, will probably be from two to three millions less than in 1835. If we look forward to 1842, when the tariff is, by our present laws, to undergo a great change, and if we regard, in the intervening time, the probable exports of domestic produce and imports of foreign merchandise, or the presumed consumption of that small portion of the latter paying duties, it may fairly be concluded, that after making due allowances as to all these, on account of our increasing population and wealth, and deducting those allowances from the biennial reduction, not only will the revenue accruing from customs probably diminish at the average rate of about one-third of a million per annum, or near two-thirds of a million every second year until the first of January, 1842, but, then, at one blow, over two and a half millions more of the duties above twenty per cent. is to be struck off; and on the first of July the same year, over two and a half millions more, and some new articles, for the first time, be rendered entirely free. All the reduction which is to take place in that year alone, will thus amount to between five and six millions of dollars; and the whole annual revenue from Customs will, by 1843, have probably fallen to about nine, instead of its present amount, of seventeen millions of dollars.

*Explanation of the Estimates of the Public Lands.*  
The revenue from lands the ensuing year, has been estimated at four millions of dollars. In submitting the estimates for 1835, the amount expected to be

received from this source, was, for reasons then stated, calculated half a million higher than it had ever been before, and was described as still too low, if the Department had not anticipated that large sales would be made for the Indians, the proceeds of which were not to go into the Treasury for public uses. But these last sales, delayed till the first month in the next year, have unexpectedly given place to others, all whose proceeds have so gone into the Treasury. This change, with the operation, in such unexampled force, of the circumstances detailed in the statements, and equally unaltered in over half of all the foreign goods now imported, they being at present free, and the rate of increase in their consumption by additions to our population, or other causes, having no influence whatever on the revenue.

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WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1835.

STENOGRAPHIC GLIMPSES OF CONGRESS.

Washington, Dec. 11, 1835.

As Congress does not sit to-day, I shall continue a sketch of yesterday's proceedings.

Messrs Mann, Jr., Gillet, Vinton and others, partook in the debate, and the amendment, with such modifications as Mr Adams accepted, was finally adopted.

Then came a skirmish for changing and modifying subordinate rules, which met with pretty general whigism, (i.e. opposition) and was crowned with whig victory, (i.e. defeat.)

Mr Parker, of N. J., moved a rule to have the members sit uncovered—(because he did not like to sit with his hat on?) This reminds us of Cobbett's objecting to the cultivation of mushrooms, because they did not agree with him!

Judge Sutherland signified his readiness to doff his beaver, if the mover would exchange seats with him; but this amendment was not accepted, and the motion was knocked into a cocked hat. The Virginia Legislature sit without hats or desks—because they vote *viva voce*; Congress requires both, because they—*don't*!

Col. Parks offered an amendment (to help Mr Parker) that "the Committee on the Rules consider any amendment offered by a member of the House," which was carried.

The resolution of Mr Mann, Jr., referring the rules to a select committee of 9, was passed.

The Standing Committees were then ordered to be appointed.

On motion of Mr Williams, a resolution was passed permitting the American Colonization Society to occupy the Representative Hall for their annual meeting on Tuesday evening next. A volley of "noes" was discharged against the motion—but it passed by a vote of 104 *nem. con.*

The President sent in three messages, referring to and submitting the reports of the Secretary of the Treasury, and of War, and documents on the subject of Michigan, in her amphibious "State."

As for the rest of the business, which was of no importance, I shall defer further notice of it till I have leisure and inclination to give it some.

We have had a slight fall of snow this afternoon, which still continues to accumulate this evening. On first thoughts, I had half a mind to murmur against the measure, as entirely uncalled for; but on further reflection, I welcomed it as a blessing, that made the dust of McAdam, which blinds and suffocates you, "return to the earth again as it was"—over which I promise to tread lightly if it will sleep awhile in peace. I have another reason for blessing the advent of snow;—as they do not light the city, (and may be swallowed like Jonah, but be cast up in three days, with a cargo of oil!) and it is now the wane of the moon, and the Colonization Society is to convene on Wednesday evening, we may stand some chance of seeing a church or an academy without first running *against it*! The back-ground of snow gives a fine relief either to a barouche or a building; but of late—and late—it has been difficult to distinguish either. REIS EFFENDI.

Washington, Dec. 12th, 1835.

Another member of Congress is numbered with the dead!—cut off in the prime of manhood and the vigor of intellect, amidst his unfinished labors in the career of usefulness and honor; leaving a numerous family to mourn his untimely exit, and an extensive circle of friends to sympathize with their afflictions, and cherish the memory of his virtues. The HON. ELIAS KANE, Senator from Illinois, departed this life at K. KANE, Senator from Illinois, departed this life at 1 o'clock this morning, his disease originating in a bilious fever, finally terminated in a typhus.

His funeral obsequies will take place on Monday next, at half past 12 o'clock.

Mr. Kane was a native of New York; and early in life, I learn, engaged in mercantile business at Albany with his father; which proving unsuccessful, he removed to Illinois, and retrieved his fortunes. He was elected a Senator of the United States from that State in 1825, and took his seat on the 4th of March, continuing a member of that body till the day of his death. He was a firm and unwavering supporter of the present administration; retiring in his habits and unobtrusive in his deportment, yet unbending in his purpose—unyielding in his principles.

Of his contemporaries, at the time of his first election, five only now remain in the Senate;—Messrs. Robbins and Knight of R. I., Mr. Hendrick of Indiana, Mr. King of Alabama, and Col. Benton; of three others, two are now of the Cabinet, Governors Woodbury and Dickerson, and the third, the Vice President, with whom I understand, the deceased has long been on terms of the strictest intimacy and friendship.

He died at the residence of his father in this city, leaving his family at Illinois.

Gen. Speight, a member from N. C. lies dangerously ill of a fever in this city; and Mr Eli Moore, a member from N. Y. is reported to have died on his way, to Philadelphia. Many other members are seriously indisposed.

The funeral of the Hon. Salmon Wildman took place to day, the Rev. Mr Palfrey officiating; but the President, some of his Cabinet, and many members of both Houses, were unable to attend.

The rain to day has carried off all the snow, and left a superabundance of mud.

The Locomotive, starting from Baltimore at half past 5 last evening, ran off the track, 6 or 7 miles from the city, and was precipitated from the road, down 5 or 6 feet, into a valley—leaving the Cars and passengers, except one, entirely uninjured on the track. The gentleman who was slightly wounded in the knee by the concussion, was a doctor; and can successfully prescribe for himself, I hope. The Locomotive became detached from the cars, when the accident took place, which probably was the only means of saving the bones, if not the lives of the passengers; though, what seems more extraordinary than all, the tender and director both turned a summerset with the Engine, with perfect impunity.

They picked themselves up with all convenient despatch, but left the engine, hissing and foaming, afraid to touch it. Horses were sent for at Baltimore, and the cars arrived in this city about half past 2 this morning.

REIS EFFENDI.

\* This rumor is unfounded.—ED.

"Potomac," the Washington Correspondent of the Baltimore Patriot, writes to that paper as follows:

"Already, the Van Buren men, when taken off their guard, display strong symptoms of despondency, while the Whigs were never more cheerful, never more animated."

It is no compliment to the intelligence of the readers of the Patriot, that its correspondent should write, and its editor publish, such statements as the above—statements which are contradicted by every one of the numerous political "signs" which follow each other in such rapid succession—statements which are disproved by facts known to the veriest tyro in politics, and which the writer did not suppose to be true, when he sent them into the world to deceive whom they might.—

We venture to say that there is not a well informed politician in the country, who doubts the entire and triumphant success of Van Buren and Johnson in the coming canvass; although all do not confess, publicly, that such is their opinion. We admit, also, that it is with great unwillingness that they have come to this opinion—but as belief is the child of proof, and not the offspring of the will, they have been literally forced to yield to the innumerable evidences around them of the just and general popularity of the democratic candidates.

That the whigs with whom "Potomac" associates are "cheerful and animated," may be true—but if they are intelligent men their feelings cannot be engendered by any ray of hope that success is likely to attend their efforts in the Presidential election. We are neither prophet, nor the son of a prophet, but we venture to predict—what it requires no prophetic powers to discern—that the coming election will result in the entire ascendancy of the democratic party, and the consequent prostration of whiggery, in all the Protean shapes it may assume to mislead and deceive the people. We consider the success of the democratic candidates as beyond the reach of doubt—as absolutely certain as any event can be which has not taken place.

"Potomac" continues—

"It will be a sad day at the White House, but a glorious one to the Whigs, when Governor Poindexter comes back to the United States Senate. Such rapturous, spontaneous and heartfelt greetings as he will receive, will be worth witnessing—but they will be as barbed arrows thrown into the *White House*."

What a state the whig party must be in, if the election of such a man as George Poindexter to the Senate of the U. States, would be deemed by them a "glorious" event! to be honored with "rapturous, spontaneous, and heartfelt greetings!" What has endeared Mr Poindexter to the whigs? A reckless, blind, and brutal course of abuse towards the President, to which he has devoted every minute he could spare from scenes of dissipation—from even, if possible, less reputable employment! This is what has been a passport for Mr Poindexter to the bosom and confidence of the party claiming "all the wealth and respectability" of the country. Verily, verily, misery acquaints party, as well as an individual, with strange bedfellows.

We shall not say much about the Tremont Theatre until *La Sonnambula* is brought out. The lovers of music, and the Theatre-goers generally, are anxiously waiting for this *chef d'œuvre* of Bellini.—*Robert the Devil* is nothing more that passable to any one, and positively objectionable to some. Many of the scenes are revolting; the representations of Hell and the Infernal Spirits; the raising of the dead from their coffins, and making them personate debauched females, are abominable characterizations of the piece, and not in accordance, we believe, with the general taste and sense of propriety, entertained by this community.—Miss M'Brade's dance is executed with exquisite grace. *Arnaud* is caricatured. The performances of Mr and Mrs Wood are so invariably pleasing that it is almost superfluous to say that they were as successful as ever upon the present occasion. The Finale was magnificent.

*From Rio Grande.*—On the 20th September the "people's party" in Port Alegre rose against the provincial government, and forced the President to embark for Rio Grande, where he is now *endeared* to the seat of government *pro tem*—and it is thought the insurgents mean to form a new government. The President has stopped the mails, and will not suffer any vessel to sail for Port Alegre, or grant any passports to proceed by land.

Fifteen to eighteen persons were drowned near Cincinnati a week or two since, by the going down of the steamboat Lady Franklin, in consequence of being run into by the Portsmouth.

*Augustas A. Addams*, the tragedian, has married Miss Mary Duff, a young lady who was attached to the Tremont Company the season before the last.

Mr. Ritchie, the veteran editor of the Richmond Enquirer, has been elected Public Printer by the Legislature of Virginia.—His majority was 27.

*Ward 1* done nobly on Monday—the whole Democratic ticket was elected by 43 majority. In 2 and 12, the Whigs were started off for "Salt River."

*Widows at Washington.*—A Correspondent of the Bangor Courier writes the following scandal:

"The fashionable circles of the city, have just received augmentation, by the arrival of a beautiful creature, a young lady from Louisiana, who is, as they would say at Llyod's, "up for matrimony and a market," She possesses all the charms of Pope's Belinda;—is splendidly educated—is mistress of the graces—dances with an ease and elegance that is not excelled by Tagioni—speaks Spanish, French and German—has flourished at the *Levee* of the Prince of Orange—ogled at the opera at Dresden—quadrilled at an Italian *souire*—outvied all the beauties at the splendid *fête* given by the Marquis of Hastings on the banks of the Danube—spotted a princely diamond at the *Palais Royal*—and won the admiration of all the noble frequenters of St. James' Park. At the early age of sweet sixteen, crossed the Atlantic—made the passage of the Alps—visited Salamanca—crossed over to Italy—attended Mass at St. Peters, at Rome, and received absolution of a Franciscan Monk at the Cathedral of St. Omar. At seventeen, was ranked among the Fedges and Blue Stockings of London—at eighteen, married an English banker—was duped by her husband, and in a fit of melancholy and madness, obtained a divorce at Doctor's Commons. At nineteen, her divorced husband died of gin and a broken heart; and now she has visited Washington, to spend the winter, and to forget all its scenes of hilarity and dissipation, that she was once unfortunate;—in one word, is "up for a market." As she is known to possess two or three thousand acres of cotton and sugar lands, and "woolly heads" without number, I doubt if she long remains what Davy Crockett would call "a female widower." Success to her campaign march in the wars of Venus!"

*No mistake now*—Runnels, the Van Buren candidate for Governor of Mississippi, is elected, past a doubt. It is acknowledged by the Natchez Courier, an opposition paper. Lynch, therefore, is Lynch'd. It also grants us one Van Buren member of Congress, a Van Buren Secretary of State, and a Van Buren Auditor—the Assembly yet uncertain.

*Mr Webster* has written a very coaxing letter to the Antimasons of Pennsylvania, in order to secure his nomination by them for the Presidency. In this State, where he could do without them, he would not even condescend to reply to their letter.

The Hon. Francis Baylies and Mr Charles Calhoun are said to be the most formidable candidates for the office of Secretary of State. Should the former be elected, we hope he will do better for Massachusetts at Boston, than he did for the United States at Buenos Ayres.

LATER FROM FRANCE.

The packet ship Utica, Capt. Depoyster, at New York, from Havre, brings Paris papers to the 30th an Havre to the 31st October. The dates from London are no later than those before received. The American Consul at Havre informed Capt. Depoyster on the day of his sailing, that he had no news respecting the departure of Mr Barton. The New York Journal of Commerce says—

"We have just come into possession of a document which we have no doubt gives us the exact history of the transactions at Paris.

The intercourse between Mr Barton and the French government had been entirely courteous and friendly.—The Ministry replied to Mr B.'s inquiry, that as M. Livingston's letter was written before the passage of the Bill in the Chambers, they were desirous of something subsequent, and that as the President of the United States had said he could say no more, but should refer the matter to Congress, they waited to see what would transpire on the meeting of Congress, and in the mean time had forwarded despatches to the French Charge at Washington. Mr Barton may possibly return, and perhaps as a consequence the French Charge

will be summoned to appear before the Court.

Mr Simon, editor of the Charivari, was on the 28th October sentenced to two months imprisonment and a fine of 5000 francs, for exciting hatred and contempt against the government. The editors of the Bon Sens and Quotidien were tried on a similar charge, for re-published from the London Sun a very violent article on the new law relative to the press. They were both acquitted.

*Paris*, Oct. 30.—The government has received news from Madrid to the 22d inst. The Central Junta of Andujar has made its submission. The troops which were under its orders are marching towards Aragon to fight against the Carlists. The Junta of Cadiz has not dissolved itself, but has promised to co-operate with the government. At Malaga, an insurrection has overthrown that which governed that town, and replaced it by another. The French Legion of Suarce has been dissolved for insubordination.

The Phare de Bayonne Journal states that the auxiliary force sent from Spain by Portugal amounts to 6,443 men, with 825 horses and 216 mules for the baggage.

*Bilbao*, Oct. 17.—Yesterday 500 English landed at this port, and a large steam vessel started for St Sebastian, to bring El Pastor and his Chapelgorris, whom we are expecting to-day. Espartero has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the army of the *left*. He marches out to-morrow with the whole of the Anglo-Spanish division, and will go into Navarre, where all the Queen's forces are to be concentrated.

*Hospitalet*, Oct. 31.—The rates of Ashes experienced a marked advance on the arrival of the Poland—65 barrels Pots sold at 65s6d, and 75 Pearls at 62s5d—Beeswax a small sale at 17s2d—

Coffee, but few sales, owing to the high pretensions of the holders; 730 bugs St. Domingo brought ss 3s—70c. Cotton, sales limited—they include 1000 bales Louisiana at 11s10s 16s5f 1065 Uplands, &c, at 11s0s10f. 50 chests E I scraped Copra sold at 2f 1s2d 10f 2s5d stock 1000 bales Louisiana at 11s10s 16s5f, duty paid.

Hops, nominal. Indigo, a few sales at a decline of 25c. A coffee, but few sales, owing to the high pretensions of the holders; 2s 50c tons on terms not unexpired. Spelters are immediately sold 1000 bales Louisiana at 11s10s 16s5f Uplands, &c, at 11s0s10f. 50 chests E I scraped Copra sold at 2f 1s2d 10f 2s5d a sale of 17 chests Liver Shells at 1s6d, duty paid.

Whalebone, 1000 bales Louisiana at 11s10s 16s5f.

Chambers, 1000 bales Louisiana at 11s10s 16s5f.

Wool—*Angora*—1000 bales Louisiana at 11s10s 16s5f.

## WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT, CORRECTED FOR THE BOSTON MORNING POST,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING TUESDAY, DEC. 15, 1835.

ASHES, per 100 lbs.	
Pots, — a .70	
Perls, — a .95	
BEANS, per bushel,	
White, 1.50 a .75	
BARILLA, per 220 lbs.	
Sicily, .03.50 a .60	
Teneriffe, .03 a .45	
American ground, .45 a .90	
BEESWAX, per lb.	
Yellow, .32 a .25	
White, .30 a .34	
CANDLES, per lb.	
Boston mould, .11 a .11	
dipped, .10 ..	
Sperm, .34 a .35	
CLOVER SEED, per lb.	
Northern, nominal .00	
Southern, — a ..	
COAL, Cargo prices,	
Anthracite, .65 a .75	
N. Castle, 12.25 a .15.00	
Sidney, .80 a .95	
Orrel, 12.00 a .13.00	
Cannel, 14.00 a .10.00	
Retailing prices according to quality.	
Anthracite, per 200 lbs., .75 a .80	
Newcastle per chaldron, .00 a .14.50	
Nova Scotia, 10.00 a .00.00	
Orrel, 13.50 a .00	
COCOA per lb.	
Island, .08 a .07	
Para, .61 a .07	
Cayenne, .12 a .13	
COFFEE, per lb.	
Java, .16 a .13	
Porto Rico, .13 a .14	
St. Domingo, .11 a .11	
Havana, .11 a .12	
Brazil, .12 a .12	
GORDAGE, per lb.	
Am. com., .91 a .10	
Patent, .91 a .10	
Russia, short price, .03 a .05	
CORKS, per gross.	
Prime, .50 a .60	
Common, .18 a .25	
CORN MEAL, per bbl., .47 a .50	
COTTON, per lb.	
Gov'td, .16 a .17	
New Orleans, .16 a .20	
Alabama, .16 a .19	
S. Island, .32 a .45	
COPPER per lb.	
Sheathing, — a .25	
Pig, Spanish, .18 a .02	
Boats, Am., .24 a .09	
Old, .13 a .17	
DUCK, per lb.	
Xu, .46 a .07	
D'Broissons, 16.75 a .00	
Zotoff, 15.00 a .00	
Konophoff, 14.00 a .00	
Bilbino, 15.00 a .00	
Half duck, 15.25 a .00	
Ravens, 6.25 a .75	
American, 8.00 a .12	
DIAPERS, per piece, cash Russia, br'd, .16 a .15	
DYE STUFFS.	
Alum, .05 a .02	
Cochineal, 1.07 a .20	
Copperas, .02 a .00	
Indigo, Ben. come to prime, 1.20 a .75	
Manilla, 1.05 a .13	
Caracas, 1.30 a .37	
Guanatema, 1.60 a .25	
Madder, D. .12 a .44	
Yellow Berries, Persia, .23 a .26	
Camwood, per ton, stick, 70.00 a .75.00	
Fustic, 16.00 a .25.00	
Brazilett, 16.00 a .35.00	
Logwood, St Domingo, 20.00 a .21.00	
Rio de la Hache, 70.00 a .75.00	
Nicaragua, 40.00 a .50.00	
Camppeach, 23.00 a .25.00	
DRUGS.	
Roll Brimstone, per lb., .03 a .03	
Crude, ton 30.00 a .35.	
Flour sulphur per lb., .04 a .00	
Bark, Peruvian, per lb., .16 a .20	
Borax, refined, per lb., .18 a .20	
Cantharides, per lb., .18 a .20	
Castor Oil, per lb., 1.20 a .10.00	
Camphor Refined, .70 a .75	
FISH, per quintal, Cod Fish, 2.00 a .20.00	
Plock, .09 a .2.25	
Hake, 1.87 a .2.10	
Bay new, 2.83 a .3.00	
Straights, 3.00 a .4.00	
Mackerel, including inspection No. 1, 7.75 a .00	
No. 2, 6.75 a .00	
No. 3, new 4.75 a .4.87	
Sal, per bbl.	
No. 1, 15.50 a .16.00	
No. 2, 14.00 a .00.00	
No. 3, 11.50 a .00.00	
FEATHERS, per lb.	
Russia, geese, 1st, 5d, quail, .13 a .26	
Squabs, do .12 a .13	
FLAX, per bbl.	
PLAX, per bushel, 1.57 a .1.50	
FLOUR, per lb. new Philadelphia, scarce, .00 a .00	
Baltimore, superfine Howard street, 7.75 a .10.00	
Genesee, cash 7.81 a .7.87	
Richmond canard, scarce, — a .00	
Alexandria and Fredericksburg, 7.50 a .7.82	
Ohio, .00 a .00	
Susquehanna, 7.50 a .7.62	
FRUIT.	
Almonds, soft shell, .12 a .14	
do hard shell, .05 a .00	
Sheeted, .17 a .18	
Currents, .11 a .11	
Filberts, .05 a .05	
Figs, Turkey, .06 a .07	
Lemons, Sicily, 2.25 a .2.50	
do Mafra, 2.00 a .2.00	
Oranges, 2.50 a .3.00	
Raisins, Sultana, .10 a .10	
Smyrna, .06 a .06	
Mal cask, 7.07 a .7.75	
do, bunch, per box, 2.50 a .2.56	
Muscat do, .12 a .20	
Bloom, 2.25 a .2.37	
FIRS.	
Bear Skins, 2.50 a .4.56	
Fox cross, 2.50 a .3.00	
do red, 1.12 a .1.20	
Otter head, 5.00 a .6.00	
Fish, 7.50 a .1.50	
Wool, 30 a .3.37	
Martins, 1.12 a .1.12	
do Musquash, do .12 a .12	
Fur seal, 5.00 a .10.00	
do Hair, .40 a .1.00	
GUNPOWDER, per lb.	
Boston, .20 a .2.22	
GLUE, per lb.	
America, .12 a .16	

## FOR HAVANA.

On Saturday, 26th inst.  
The A. coppered ship MOREA, William Cushing, master, will sail as above. For freight or passage, having handsome accommodations, apply to DAN'L DESHON, 6 Long wharf.

Shippers are requested to send receipts with their goods, dec 14

## FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.

On Thursday, 17th inst.  
The fast sailing coppered brig GRAND TURK, Wm Chase, master, will sail as above—for freight or passage, having good accommodations—apply to DAN'L DESHON, 6 Long wharf.

Shippers are requested to send receipts with their goods, dec 10

## FOR MOBILE.

To sail on Saturday, 28th inst.—  
The fast coppered and copper fastened ship ANNAWAN, E. M. Rathbone, master—for freight or passage, having fine accommodations, apply to JOHN BROWN & CO, 19 Commercial wharf, or to the captain on board, at Lewis's wharf.

dec 11

## FOR NEW ORLEANS—PACKET LINE.

First Ship.  
The fast sailing coppered ship HARRIET, J. Strom, master, loading at India wharf, having half her freight engaged, will have immediate dispatch, and take steam at the Balize—for freight or passage apply to S. R. ALLEN, 10 Milk street.

dr 16

## FOR SALE, FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

A good copperfastened and coppered Brig, or 224 tons—carries 320 barrels—coppered 11 months since—well found, and can be sent to sea without any expense—Apply to DANIEL DESHON, 6 Long wharf.

623 istf

## FOR SALE OR FREIGHT.

A superior new first class BRIG, of 315 tons.—For terms, apply to DANIEL DESHON, 6 Long wharf.

614 istf

## VESSELS WANTED.

Four first rate low deck vessels to proceed to California and load for Boston—apply to S. R. ALLEN, 10 Milk st.

615 istf

## FOR SALE.

A Hull of a New ship, built in this vicinity, ready to receive her rigging, of 340 tons—built of white oak, in a thorough and substantial manner—apply to DANIEL DESHON, 6 Long wharf.

616 istf

## WANTED.

First rate Vessel from 60 to 90 tons, to draw 7 feet when loaded, to take a cargo from a Southern port to New York—immediate application is required to DANIEL DESHON, 6 Long wharf.

617 istf

## FOR SALE.

The hull of a new copper fastened ship, in this neighborhood—242 feet long, 29 feet beam—133 feet over hold, and 7 feet between decks—built of good materials by a first rate workman—apply to DANIEL DESHON, 6 Long wharf.

618 istf

## FOR SALE.

A prime low deck BRIG, 154 tons—one year old—sails fast, and carries a large cargo—in good order for a voyage—for terms apply to S. R. ALLEN, 10 Milk st.

619 istf

## FOR SALE.

A new copper fastened BRIG, built of white oak, 223 feet beam, 104 feet hollow, built and rigged well, will carry well and sail very fast—apply to DANIEL DESHON, 6 Long wharf.

620 istf

## WANTED TO CHARTER.

A first rate vessel to load at Wilmington, for Baltimore—apply to DANIEL DESHON, 6 Long wharf.

621 istf

## SHIP WANTED.

A first rate coppered Ship is wanted to take freight to New Orleans, and have immediate despatch—apply to S. R. ALLEN, 10 Milk st.

622 istf

## FOR SALE.

A new brig ANTARES, 142 tons—built at Salisbury of oak—copper fastened, and saluted on the stocks—is a very superior vessel, and will be sold at a bargain—apply to LOMBARD & WHITMORE, 31 Commercial wharf.

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627 istf

## ROOMS TO LET.

Two pleasant Rooms may be obtained with board, on reasonable terms, at No 103 Cambridge street, istf

628 istf

## TO BE LET.

A handsome finished Counting Room—apply to JAMES ALDEN, 83 Commercial street, opposite the Granite Bank.

629 istf

## FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Two new brick houses in Fruitt street—each containing kitchen—cellar—2 parlors—2 chambers—and a large finished attic—good yard—wood shed, &c., with aqueduct water.—Price low—three quarters of the purchase can remain on mortgage 7 years. Apply to CHARLES WADE, corner Merchants' Row, under the Oriental Bank.

630 istf

## FOR SALE.

Shops Nos 55 and 60 Court st. recently occupied by Mr SUMNER CROSBY, suitable

